The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Greets Chinese Leaders

PYONGYANG, Oct. 1 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Sept. 30 sent a message to Comrade Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and on my own, extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people.

Through their protracted, arduous struggle for freedom and liberation the Chinese people won the victory of the people's revolution and founded the People's Republic of China, the first genuine people's power in the thousands of years long history of China.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China the Chinese people have achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and converted the old China, poor and backward, into a new pulsating socialist China by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle along the revolutionary line put forward by their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong.

The People's Republic of China has achieved many successes in the field of foreign policy,' too, and her international position is rising high with each passing day.

The path traversed by the People's Republic of China over the past 30 years was a proud road along which the industrious and courageous Chinese people have adorned the modern history of China with creation and innovation, giving play to their inexhaustible strength.

Today the Chinese people under the far-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng are successfully carrying out the militant task of building China into a modern socialist power within the present century and bringing about a new upsurge on various fronts of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, while maintaining the road of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the communist party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought.

The development and prosperity of the People's Republic of China and the growth of her might constitute a great contribution to promoting the world revolutionary people's common cause of sovereignty, independence and socialism and an important factor for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over all the achievements the fraternal Chinese people have made in the building of a new society, holding high the banner of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat over the past 30 years, and warmly hail them.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have forged the unbreakable bonds of militant friendship through the bloody struggle against the imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

On the road of the struggle for national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and socialist construction the peoples of our two countries have linked their destinies as one and gone through thick and thin together and fully displayed the invincible vitality of the Korean-Chinese friendship.

The traditional friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be as eternal as history.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you and the fraternal Chinese people still greater success in the sacred struggle for carrying out the general task of the new era put forward at the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and restoring Taiwan to the motherland to unify the whole country

President Kim Il Sung met on Oct. 3 the delegation of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Presidential Audience

Benin Del.

President Kim Il Sung Sept. 29 received the delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Capo-Chichi Tonakpon Gratien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and Governor of Oueme Province.

On hand were Kim Man Gum, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Cho Yong Guk, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

Ambassador Extraodinaty and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Benin to the DPRK Moussa Ali Traore was present there.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed gifts of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for them and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Tanzanian Mil. Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 2 received the Tanzanian military friendship delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Seip Bakari Omari, Junior Minister of Defence and National Service, who is Member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Member of the National Executive Committee of the Party.

O Guk Ryol, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General Paek Hak Rim of the Korean People's Army were on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Malagasy Students Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 2 received Malagasy students leaving for home after concluding their study in the DPRK.

Present there were O Guk Ryol, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General Li Du Chan of the Korean People's Army.

The students courteously presented a letter conveying their gratitude to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the students in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Jordanian Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 3 received the government educational delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Abdel Salam Al Majali, Minister of Education and Minister of State for Prime Minister's Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Kim Il Dae, Chairman of the Education Commission, and Kil Jae Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of the acting King of Jordan to President Kim Il Sung.

He expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a friendly atmosphere.

British MP's Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 3 received the delegation of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by William Wilson, Labour Member of the House of Commons of the British Parliament and Chairman of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Personage concerned Kim Yong Sun was on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NDP Chief's Outrageous Expulsion from Legislature

South Korean No. 1 opposition leader Kim Yong Sam was on Oct. 4 expelled from the "national assembly" for his anti-Pak Jung Hi junta activities since being elected President of the major opposition party.

Kim Yong Sam told the pressmen on Oct. 4 that he could not accept an illegal expulsion action.

The opposition party leader accused the Pak Jung Hi junta of expelling him from the "national assembly" for his hard-line anti-"government" activities.

Kim Yong Sam stressed that he wouldn't take a road to the everlasting death for saving the temporary life.

This is the first time that the head of an opposition party has been expelled from the "national assembly."

He was suspended last month from duties as President of the New Democratic Party (NDP) by the Seoul district civil court.

His expulsion from the 230-seat one-house legislature was decided only by the ruling camp after several rounds of grappling on the assembly floor between members of the ruling and opposition parties.

A group of 159 pro-Pak lawmakers, protected by more than 500 plainclothes men, voted to expel Kim Yong Sam from the parliament at a closed-door meeting.

Kim, a seven-time lawmaker, said, "The bell has tolled for the death of democracy in south Korea. Pitiful are our people who are the owner of the country."

The meeting by the ruling camp was held in a room inside the legislative body building because opposition members occupied the main chamber to block the ouster move.

The ousting came while 67 NDP members occupied the main parliamentary hall to prevent any proceedings, and NDP lawmakers—learning that a session was under way in another hall—rushed to protest but were stopped by a wall of parliamentary guards who blocked all entrances and corridors.

Kim Yong Sam said the ouster is a political retaliation to silence him, the most outspoken against Pak Jung Hi's high-handed rule since Kim's election to the party leadership last May.

The ousting stemmed from Kim's recent statements which, among others, publicly challenged Pak's rule by asking the United States to stop supporting the south Korean authorities to improve political problems there.

The ruling camp earlier listed nine reasons why the opposition politician should be punished. Some of the accusations were based on Kim's recent interview with the New York Times in which the outspoken opposition leader referred to the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops there as Washington's interference in south Korea's internal affairs.

Kim was also accused of calling for a dialogue with President Kim Il Sung for national reunification of the country and a public uprising against the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Since his election as the leader of the NDP—virtually the only organised opposition against the Pak junta, the opposition party leader has served as a rallying point for all dissidents inside or outside political circles.

He publicly asked Pak to step down and revise the "*yusin* constitution" to restore a fully democratic order in south Korea.

The "*yusin* constitution", rewritten by Pak under martial law in 1972, gives the "president" extraordinary power while demoting the role of parliament. The "*yusin* constitution" gives Pak the right to handpick one-third of the parliamentary members and invoke powerful decrees similar in effect to law.

The United States criticized on Oct. 4 the expulsion of south Korean opposition New Democratic Party leader Kim Yong Sam from the legislature.

A State Department spokesman said, "We deeply regret that the south Korean 'national assembly' has expelled opposition leader Kim Yong Sam earlier on Oct. 4. This action is inconsistent with the principles of democratic 'government.'"

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., described the expulsion as "blatantly inconsistent with democratic principles" and said that it should be condemned by all who support democracy in south Korea.

Kim apparently aroused the anger of Pak Jung Hi by saying in a newspaper interview two weeks ago that the United States should stop supporting the Pak junta and that the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea amounted to interference in south Korea's internal affairs.

Prior to Kim's expulsion, a statement was made public on Sept. 28 in Seoul, declaring that south Korean democrats would support Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party, and fight against the offensive of the "government" and the ruling party through a mobilization of the whole organization, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Written on the statement are the signatures of ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung and religionist Ham Sok Hon, co-chairmen of "the national union for democracy and national unification" in south Korea, a federation of south Korean organizations of anti-fascist struggle.

The statement, headlined "We Lament over the Death-Red Symptoms of the Pak Regime", accused the Pak junta of obliterating the fighting opposition New Democratic Party, appealing to all the Korean people to participate in the struggle for protecting Kim Yong Sam's status as the President of the NDP.

Chongryun Statement

The CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Oct. 5 denounced the Pak Jung Hi junta for kicking President Kim Yong Sam of the NDP out of the legislature. The denunciation came in a statement issued that day. Follows its gist:

The ruling camp on Oct. 4 disqualified the opposition leader as a member of the parliament.

The pro-"government" lawmakers, protected by hundreds of plainclothesmen, voted without discussion to expel the hard-line anti-"government" leader from the "national assembly" at a closed-door meeting in a room inside the parliamentary building in the absence of opposition lawmakers.

This is the first time in 30-year parliamentary history of south Korea that the head of an opposition party was ousted from the legislature.

The Seoul authorities mobilized riot police for attacks on the NDP headquarters, arresting quite a few cadres and party members, seizing the organ publications.

The NDP won votes 1.1 % more than the ruling party in the south Korean parliamentary election held last December, although the Pak Jung Hi junta resorted to all conceivable illegal measures.

A more powerful struggle has been waged in order to champion the rights to existence, restore democracy in south Korea, with workers, peasants, students, religionists, pressmen and opposition party members firmly rallying around the NDP.

The Seoul authorities, isolated more and more at home and abroad, are making all-out efforts to crack down on the people.

With no insidious measures, can the Pak junta block the south Korean people advancing vigorously for freedom and democracy.

396th MAC Meeting

"SR-71" Spy Plane Intrudes into DPRK Air

The 396th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on Oct. 2 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement of Major General Han Ju Gyong, Senior Member of our side, at the meeting, the enemy side sent high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" seven times into the air above the coastal waters of our side in one month of September to commit espionage and hostile acts and infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane of the same type again on Oct. 1 to perpetrate similar provocations.

The Senior Member of our side pointed out that the intrusion of high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" of the U.S. forces into the air above our coastal waters was a preplanned and deliberate provocation of the enemy side designed to disturb peace, heighten tension and unleash a new war of aggression at any cost in Korea. He bitterly denounced this as a flagrant infringement upon the internationally recognized sovereignty of an independent state and a grave violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement providing for respect of the airspace over the waters contiguous to the land area under the control of the opposing side. He strongly demanded the enemy side stop at once such reckless criminal acts.

Then the Senior Member of our side pointed to the enemy side's ceaseless military provocations against us in the Demilitarized Zone.

Around 8:50 on Sept. 16 the south Korean army committed the dangerous armed provocation of firing many rounds of bullets at civilian police personnel of our side on their routine duty from a 12.7 mm large calibre machinegun at a place 600 metres southeast of marker 0721 of the Military Demarcation Line in the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone.

Gun firings committed against our side by the south Korean army in the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone numbered over 30 in the past one month alone.

The south Korean army continuously perpetrated such violation as bringing heavy and automatic weapons into the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone and installing them towards our side, dispatching military aircraft into the sky above the Demilitarized Zone to commit espionage and hostile acts, illegally introducing a large number of combat personnel and vehicles into the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone and staging military exercises there.

Such provocations and violations of the south Korean army in the Demilitarized Zone numbered over 1,980 in one month from Aug. 27 to Sept. 26.

The enemy also brought automatic weapons, military personnel and vehicles carrying no designated insignia into the southern portion of the headquarters area of the MAC and continuously perpetrated provocations against personnel of our side in the Joint Security Area. Such provocations numbered more than 130 in the aforesaid period.

Then the Senior Member of our side fully laid bare, producing vivid photo materials, how the south Korean authorities built fortified positions in the Demilitarized Zone and are building a reinforced concrete wall on a large scale along the Military Demarcation Line.

He also cited concrete facts, exposing the enemy's war preparations.

All these facts show that since Carter's announcement on "freezing of troop pullout" the enemy's war preparations have become all the more undisguised and reached a more serious stage and the enemy is running wild to start a war of aggression against us, the Senior Member of our side said.

Noting that before starting a war of aggression, the imperialists always intensified espionage against the opposing side and more frequently perpetrated military provocations against it, he emphasized: Our side directs very serious attention to the fact that of late the enemy is frantically stepping up war preparations and, at the same time, is committing vicious espionage and military provocations against our side.

The Senior Member of our side declared that the increase of tension and the danger of war in our country today is attributable entirely to such war preparations and military provocations of the enemy. If the enemy persists in such reckless war provocation manoeuvres and military provocations, he will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom, warned the Senior Member of our side. (KCNA)

KOREA FOCUS

Significance of Kim Yong Sam's Illegal Ouster

On October 5, the ruling party went the length of expelling from the "national assembly" Rep. Kim Yong Sam, President of the largest Opposition party the New Democratic Party. This underlines the fact that no critic of Pak Jung Hi, regardless of his standing, can be safe under his dictatorship.

The current crisis was triggered by Kim Yong Sam's September 16 New York Times interview. The paper said, "...a government official said: 'If we were really in a weak position as Kim wishes to believe, then we would have arrested him already.' Government spokesmen seek to play down the seriousness of the political crisis there."

There is no denying that with a sense of crisis the ruling camp has tried to deal with the present developments even by resorting to reasonless outrages.

The framework of the Cold War on the Korean Peninsula has undergone a certain change as a result of the Sino-Japanese treaty and the Sino-American normalization. The "threat from the north" which had been a pretext to justify the human rights violations has worn off to the point where American envoy in Seoul William H. Gleysteen, jr., addressed an international seminar there on September 12, 1979. The American envoy, using the official title of Pyongyang, the DPRK or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said,. "the south will have to be somewhat bolder in its much-to-be-condemned acceptance of north Korean political realities... The Republic of Korea...still tends toward unwarranted suspicion of United States intentions." The Seoul authorities protested the use of the official title of the north by the American official but the State Department refused to accept that protest and declared that the official name of Pyongyang would be used whenever deemed proper. These developments touch the south Koreans on the raw.

The Pak junta faces an economic crisis, too. With the second oil crisis, recession is now sweeping south Korea, causing numerous bankruptcies, raising the prices, increasing unemployment and sharply boosting foreign debts. Namely, the export-first policy has stalled, and the livelihoods of the people are now in danger.

Under those circumstances, the New Democratic Party began to stand in the van of the anti-Establishment struggle, with many seats in the legislature. The spectre of the NDP spearheading the dissident movement has terrified the ruling party which in turn took the unprecedented step, something beyond common sense.

The expulsion of President Kim Yong Sam from the legislature will only serve to deepen the alienation of the Pak junta. A series of steps leading to his expulsion is entirely unwarranted. Take the example of Kim Dae Jung. The August, 1973 abduction by the KCIA of Kim Dae Jung resulted in stemming the anti-Pak movement overseas but at the price of putting him in the international limelight and inviting relentless criticisms from the world community. Rep. Kim's affair will produce consequences which will resemble those of the Kim Dae Jung incident.

In some quarters, the human rights violations in south Korea tend to be offset by the much-touted "high economic growth." The present wave of oppression makes it impossible.

On September 8, the Seoul civil court suspended President Kim Yong Sam and on September 25 the Central Election Committee recognized Chong Un Kap as "legitimate acting President." Thus, the legally-elected President Kim Yong Sam was expelled by "a court" and an Opposition party leader was named by the "Government." However, it did not mean the end of the affair. Rep. Kim Yong Sam was deprived of all his privileges as member of the legislature. The charges against him were that he had made unwarranted speeches at the foreign press club, at news conferences and during local tours. It is true that he made strong criticisms of the policy of the Pak regime, but they were legal.

If a politician, an Opposition party leader, is expelled from the legislature for his political opinion, what is the aim of the legislature? The way of expulsion is reckless indeed. At first they made believe that Rep. Kim would be given an opportunity to defend himself, but no plenary session of the legislature was declared open, and the judiciary committee voted to expel Rep. Kim in a matter of 40 seconds without the attendance of Opposition representatives. Then the committee referred the matter to the "plenary session." The ruling party gathered its MPs in an underground conference room for them and did not inform the Opposition parties of the "plenary meeting." The approval took only one minute. Is this a valid resolution?

The Pak junta defends its action as an "independent step taken by the legislature." It is not the case, however. Pak called on October 1 and 3 the speeches of Rep. Kim "inflammatory" and "contributing to social disorder." On September 19, Kim Ryong Tae, minister without portfolio, speaking at the general assembly of representatives of the ruling party, declared, "We cannot discuss state affairs with those traitorous politicians who behave indiscreetly and recklessly in defiance of state laws and national interests." It is ridiculous to make believe that the legislature is independent of the will of the dictatorial Pak junta under the "*yusin* regime."

Despite the reckless crackdown, the political activities of Kim Yong Sam will be expanded, with growing public support. Of the 67 representatives of the NDP, 42 expressed support for Kim Yong Sam, and some of the remaining 25 said that they will not oppose the policy of Kim. All the other dissident forces declared their full support for the stand of Kim Yong Sam. The stand of Kim is an inevitable product of the political and economic reality of south Korea.

Trade Bank's 20th Anniv. Celebrated:

Business with Over 1,000 Foreign Banks

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A report meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Trade Bank was held at the People's Palace of Culture with a large attendance on September 27.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform of the report meeting.

Present there were Premier Li Jong Ok, General Secretary of the Central People's Committee Rim Chun Chu, Vice-Chairman of the Economic Commission Yun Gi Bok, Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, Minister of Finance Kim Gyong Ryon, President of the Trade Bank Pang Gi Yong and other personages concerned as well as functionaries of financial and banking organs and men of external affairs in the city.

The members of the delegation of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan headed by Chong Yu Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Federation, were also present.

Invited there were 34 foreign bank delegations from 22 countries—China, USSR, UK, France, Canada, Japan, Thailand, Madagascar and so on.

A joint message of congratulations of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was conveyed at the report meeting.

A report was made by Pang Gi Yong.

It is a policy consistently maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic to develop cooperation and economic interchange among nations on the basis of the construction of a solid independent national economy and, under this policy, our country has actively developed economic interchange and trade relations with other countries on the principle of equality and reciprocity from the first days of the building of a new society after the liberation, the reporter said.

Recalling that the Trade Bank was founded on November 3, 1959, in accordance with the policy of the founding of a trade bank set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said: The founding of the Trade Bank was the appearance of another independent national bank in our country and a shining fruition of the Juche-oriented financial and banking policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

Our Trade Bank, the reporter went on, in the course of implementing the financial and banking policy and foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic over the last 20 years since its inception, upholding them, has grown to be a mighty financial control organ of the state taking charge of the nation's foreign exchange and organizing and executing international settlement and has made a big contribution to the acceleration of socialist construction in our country.

The business of our Trade Bank is always firmly guaranteed, as it depends on the solid and powerful independent national economy which is developing constantly at a high rate according to the law of the development of socialist economy which is making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance, the reporter declared, and added: The might of the independent socialist national econony of our country is the might of our Trade Bank.

The main characteristics of our Trade Bank and the source of its firmness lie in its unswerving reliance on and service for the powerful and solid socialist independent national economy, he said.

Stating that our Trade Bank has steadily expanded and developed transactions with banks of many countries in keeping with the rapid augmentation of the nation's foreign trade, he said: In this course, the Trade Bank has also made no small contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between our people and peoples of many countries of the world.

Our Trade Bank, he said, has now numerous comrades and friends everywhere in the world and helps towards strengthening international solidarity for our people's cause of national reunification.

Our bank has already established business relations with more than 1,000 banks on the five continents and the amount of foreign settlement has grown 36 times as against that in its first days, he declared.

He said that an ever increasing number of banks all over the world now want to establish business relations with us.

He stressed that all the successes registered by our Trade Bank on the glorious road of the past 20 years were results of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a shining victory of the independent financial and banking policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

The reporter said that the important task facing the Trade Bank is to further invigorate business with banks of other countries to suit the foreign economic relations expanding rapidly in accordance with the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for further expanding and developing foreign trade.

He took the opportunity of extending deep thanks to the peoples and banks of all countries that have always accorded active support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and established close economic ties with us on the principle of respect for sovereignty, equality and reciprocity, and expressing the belief that they will in the future, too, express firm solidarity for our just cause.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the report meeting by Chong Yu Jin, head of the delegation of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, Emilian Mihai, Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, and S. Amjad Ali, Vice-President of Bank of Pakistan.

34 Foreign Bank Dels. Invited

Follows a list of foreign bank delegations invited by the Trade Bank of the DPRK to participate in its 20th anniversary celebration held in Pyongyang on September 27:

The Bank of China headed by Bu Ming, its President and General Manager; the delegation of the National Bank of Hungary headed by its First Vice-President Miklos Pulai; Josef Malat, First Deputy General Manager of the Bank for Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia; the delegation of the Ashikaga Bank Ltd. of Japan, headed by its President Mukae Hisao, the delegation of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR headed by V.V. Levchenko, Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Bank; Maurice Schologel, Vice-President of the "Credit Lyonnais" of France; the delegation of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade headed by Emilian Mihai, Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Bank; Vukadin Vujisic, Senior Vice-President of the United Bank of Yugoslavia; the delegation of the Trade Bank of the German Democratic Republic headed by its Vice-President Lothar Neubert; the delegation of the Foreign Trade Bank of Poland headed by its Vice-President Stanislav Sikora; S. Amjad Ali, Vice-President of the National Bank of Pakistan; Paul A. Razafindrakoto, Assistant Director General of the National Bank for Commerce of Madagascar; John H. L. Holberton, General Manager of the International Australia and New Zeland Banking Group Limited; Constantin Duna, Vice-President and Director General of the Franco-Romanian Bank; Emil Radu, Managing Director and General Manager of the Anglo-Romanian Bank Limited; K.D. Richardson, Deputy General Manager of the Havana International Bank Limited of Britain; Paul-J. Monnory, Councillor of the General Direction of the Commercial Credit of France; the delegation of the Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd. of Thailand headed by its Managing Director Chindana Songkhla; Henri Roche, Director of the Commercial Bank for Northern Europe (Eurobank) of France; Gerhard Hollerer, Director of the Austrian Control Bank; the delegation of the British Morgan Grenfell and Co. Limited headed by its Director Robert Owen; Helmut A. Bendig, Director of the "Deutsche Bank Ag" of West Germany; Michael N. Bauer, Manager of the "Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft Ag" of West Germany; R.A. Copeman, General Manager of the "Investitions-Und Handels-Bank Ag" of West Germany; John Thresh, General Manager in Hong Kong of the British "Barclays Bank International Limited"; Daniel L. Fierens, Director of the Bruxelles Lambert Bank, Belgium; Ramli Jh. Mahmudin, Senior Manager of the Credit Administration Department of the Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad; the delegation of the "Bayerische Hypotheken-Und Wechsel-Bank" of West Germany headed by its General Manager Hans Schneider; the delegation of the "Algemene Bank Nederland N.V." (ABN) of the Netherlands headed by Otto Leopold Roell, Advisor to the Managing Board and Regional Manager of the bank; Jean Claude-Poline, Vice-Director of the "Commercial and Industrial Credit of France"; Maurice Bricout, Vice-Director of the "European Bank of Union" of France; Wilhelm G. Seibert, Director of the "Dresdner Bank Ag" of West Germany; Helmuth Modlik, senior holder of procuration of Austria; and Richard T. Kazuta, Regional Manager of the "Bank of Montreal" of Canada.

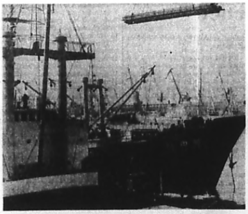


Photo shows the brisk port of Nampo, the representative trading center of the DPRK on the west coast.

At 34th UNGA

Foreign Delegates Voice Support For Korea Reunion

Delegates of various countries, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 34th U.N. General Assembly Session, expressed firm support for and solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, according to KCNA reports.

They supported the three principles of Korean reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the five-point reunification programme set forth by Pyongyang.

Calling for the faithful implementation of the 30th UNGA resolution on the "creation of favorable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea," they demanded that U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea, and opposed every attempt to create "two Koreas."

They also urged the Korean reunification talks to be resumed promptly in accordance with the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement, and said that it brooks no foreign intervention.

The peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of Korea can conform to the interests of the Korean people and to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, they stressed.

Follows the roundup of speeches:

HAN NIANLONG, HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, said:

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Korean people's sacred cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their country and are firmly opposed to act aimed at creating "two Koreas" and perpetuating the division of Korea.

We support the three principles and the five-point programme President Kim Il Sung put forward for solving the Korean question, and we support dialogue between the north and south and hope that this dialogue will yield positive results.

The resolution on promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 30th session should be implemented in earnest. The United States should withdraw all its troops and armaments from and stop its military aid to south Korea. The "U.N. Command" must be disbanded. These steps will help to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In our view, the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding Korea-U.S. talks and replacing the armistice by a peace agreement is reasonable and should meet with a positive response. As for the discussion of the reunification of Korea through a north-south dialogue, it is surely the Korean people's own business which brooks no foreign interference.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STEFAN ANDREI said:

Romania supports the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and the peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of Korea which conforms to the interests of the Korean nation and to peace and security in Asia and the world.

THE TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER said:

Paying attention to the continued division of Korea, our delegation highly appreciates the desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification.

We hope that this goal will be attained without outside interference on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

THE TOGOLESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COOPERATION noted;

The Togolese delegation expresses regret at the fact that concrete steps have not been taken for such problems as the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement to create favourable objective conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea in conformity with the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement.

The Togolese delegation hopes for the realization of the genuine desire of the Korean people free from outside interference, because the people's justice will be realized and guaranteed in all parts of the world only when negative outside influence is eliminated.

THE BRUNDI PRESIDENT said:

In connection with the Korean question our government supports efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

For Korea's reunification all foreign troops present in south Korea must withdraw and all military bases and other foreign military establishments be dismantled.

We call the attention of the United Nations to the possible reverse effect of the admission of divided Korea to the United Nations.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER said:

We support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea and call for forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from its southern half.

THE SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER said:

The Korean problem still remains unsettled.

We, therefore, stress that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and a north-south dialogue be held to implement the 1972 joint statement laying down independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Photo shows the DPRK delegation at the 30th UNGA, 1975, which adopted a resolution calling for the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

WPK Great Guiding Force

Today, the Workers' Party of Korea celebrates its 34th birthday. The party came out on August 29, 1946, through the merger of the Communist Party, which was founded on October 10, 1945, and the New Democratic Party.

The WPK is a revolutionary party of a new type with the Juche idea as its guiding ideology and the militant vanguard of the Korean working class which comprise the progressive elements of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

Since its inception, the party has led the revolution and construction, assuming the whole responsibility for the Korean revolution and people's destiny.

In an article headlined "Our Party Is the Great Guiding Banner Victoriously Hewing the Path of Korean Revolution," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), September 27, calls for inheriting the revolutionary traditions, upholding the Juche idea and continuing revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea, a revolutionary party with invincible power, is a great guiding force which leads the revolutionary cause of our people along the road to final victory without the slightest deviation under any circumstances, the article says.

It goes on:

Today our people are carrying to overall accomplishment the cause of the new historical stage on the road to socialism and communism, upholding the slogan of modelling the whole society after the Juche idea. Our party is wisely leading this new historic advance at its head.

Herein lies the invincible might and greatest honour of our party which is victoriously shaping the future of socialism and communism.

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS

Our party, first of all, resolutely defends and upholds under any circumstances the imperishable revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and is carrying forward and developing them on a comprehensive scale.

The correct inheritance of the revolutionary traditions is a fundamental problem in carrying the cause of the leader to accomplishment and steadfastly succeeding the revolution generation after generation.

The revolutionary traditions established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are the eternal foundation stone on which our revolution wins victory after victory, breaking through whatever storm.

JUCHE IDEA

The article continues:

The invincible might of our party which is victoriously hewing the path of the Korean revolution also lies in that it leads the revolution and construction with a great guiding idea always in accordance with a correct line and policy.

Ours is a revolutionary party which was founded on the basis of the great Juche idea and leads the revolution and construction with the Juche idea as its only guiding compass.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founding the Juche idea in his early days, our people came to have an immovable guiding idea of the revolution and construction already at that time.

The Juche idea, the most scientific and revolutionary world outlook of our working class, gives the most correct answers to all questions arising in the revolution and construction and comprehensively clarifies the strategic and tactical policies to be adhered to in the whole period of the building of socialism and communism. By fighting along the road indicated by the Juche idea and the communist revolutionary theory based on it our party and people could hew the untrodden path to socialism and communism with its originality.

CONTINUED REVOLUTION

The article stresses:

The strength of our party which is victoriously promoting the cause of socialism and communism also lies in making a continued innovation and an uninterrupted advance without a moment's stagnation and standstill, resolutely defending the banner of revolution.

If the people are to enjoy genuine freedom and happiness, revolution must be continued even after the national independence is achieved and class exploitation and oppression are done away with. If revolution is not continued after the establishment of the socialist system, the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood cannot be defended nor can the cause of socialism and communism be carried to accomplishment.

It is our party's unswerving policy to continue revolution to the end as long as there remains imperialism on the globe and legacies of old society are found in many fields of social life. Our party firmly defends the revolutionary principles and working class stand under any circumstances and energetically pushes ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, putting them up as the tasks of continued revolution to be carried out till communism will have been built.

TESTED LEADERSHIP

Our party's tested art of leadership whereby it leads the revolution and construction from victory to victory—the extraordinary organizing ability with which it puts forward an appropriate fighting slogan and policy grasping the hearts of the masses and mobilizes the whole party, whole country and whole nation to their implementation, a persevering revolutionary sweep with which it finds a correct methodology for the solution of problems under any complicated circumstances and pushes on all work in a lightning way—is the powerful driving force which makes the whole country overflow with the spirit of the speed campaign and with stubborn fighting spirit and vigour.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed)

KOREAN SOCIALISM (1)

Working Masses Masters of State

The Juche-based socialist system of the DPRK attracts the world people's attention together with its independent national economy. The superiority of the DPRK's socialist system will be explained in a series of articles starting from this issue.

Follows the first article:

President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK said:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses." (Speech at the 1st Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on Dec. 25, 1972)

Happy looks of Korean workers enjoying a joyful holiday with their families in a restaurant

Everything for People

The socialist system of the DPRK in which President Kim Il Sung's great Juche idea is embodied, is superior, because it enables all people to live creatively and independently as real masters of the society.

—In the socialist system of the DPRK, masters of the society are the working masses who hold state power and means of production in their hands.

The people's social status is determined by whether or not they hold state power and means of production.

The problem about state power is related to the problem of politically maintaining and supporting people's independence. The problem about the means of production is related to the problem of material bases to enable the people to live independently.

Only in the socialist society where the working masses hold state power and means of production, the working masses can be the real masters of the society.

—In the socialist system of the DPRK, everything in society serves the working masses.

The superiority of the social system is fully displayed only when the state solves the material problem correctly.

In the DPRK, the working masses are provided with all conditions necessary for an independent and creative life.

First of all, every government policy is geared to promote the interests and happiness of workers, peasants and other working people. People's wishes and interests are most correctly reflected in the Juche-based government policies.

Moreover, all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of people's welfare. All material and cultural wealth is provided to the people to raise their living standards.

—In the socialist system of the DPRK, the working masses are most valued and their personality and rights are most respected. The government fully guarantees all conditions to enable the people to live with independence, providing all rights from fundamental human rights to the right to participate in socio-political activities. Especially the rising generation is more treasured than anyone else, and is taken care of in every respect by the government.

The socialist system of the DPRK is the social system that meets the demand of the great Juche idea, which means that people are the masters of everything, and that everything in society serves people. This is the reason why the DPRK's socialist system is a superior one.

For the first time, the working masses of Korea have become masters of the society, who were victims of exploitation and oppression, under the Juche-based socialist system of the DPRK.

The DPRK's socialist system is an advanced social system, which can be considered to be a model social system and it is the representative one of our era, the era of independence.

—In the socialist system of the DPRK the state takes all responsibility for the material and cultural well-being of the workers, peasants and other working people. Therefore, the DPRK's socialist system can be considered a real social system for the people which systematically raises people's material and cultural standards and makes them happy altogether.

The Government of the DPRK provides a job for everyone in the country and takes responsibility even for the living of people who are unable to work.

Everyone who has reached working age (17) is provided with a job according to his ability and aptitude. Workers get wages according to their work and standard living allowances keep the secure living of the people.

Thanks to the correct policy of the government, the living allowances for workers, technicians and office employees are steadily increasing. In contrast, the prices of manufactured goods are also steadily declining year after year.

After the Korean War, the state increased the living allowances more ten times. In 1970, it increased the allowances 31.5 per cent. Later, the state increased by 10 to 24 per cent the allowances for factory and office workers in the mining, engineering, building materials industry and transport and other domains of the national economy.

Along with increased living allowances, the state in 1974 cut the prices of more than 21,800 manufactured products including textiles, knit goods, footwear and goods for daily use by 30 per cent on an average, and 50 per cent at a maximum.

In capitalist countries, the unemployment is now continuously increasing. The United States has about 8 million jobless men, England 1.5 million and Italy about 1.2 million. In south Korea, according to an announcement of the south Korean authorities, there are about 530,000 jobless people. But this figure does not include part-time workers. People who work even one hour in a week, are not classed as jobless persons. Therefore, it is said that, actually, there are millions of jobless men and women in south Korea. All the people of the DPRK not only have stable jobs alike but also are provided with safe working conditions, and sufficient rest is guaranteed for them.

Safety facilities, sanitary and cultural facilities are provided in all areas of the national economy such as mines, fishery stations and forestry stations.

Furthermore, working people are provided with work clothes, shoes, gloves and other goods necessary for their work. They also get nutritious food such as meat and oil, free of charge.

They get a 14-to-30-day paid leave a year in addition to national holidays and vacations.

Particularly, a 77-day maternity leave is ensured for women workers, and working mothers who have three or more children under 14, are paid eight hours wages for working six hours.

The state takes full responsibility for the living of people who have lost ability to work. Aged people, people who were injured while working, and sick people get living allowances and food from the state and also get free medical treatment. Well-equipped homes for the aged are ready for old people without anyone to care for them and orphans are taken care of by the state at orphanages where they grow just like other children.

(To be continued)

NDP Leader's Unabated Struggle

South Korean Opposition New Democratic Party President Kim Yong Sam Oct. 4 was expelled from the "national assembly" for alleged anti-national and unconstitutional activities.

On that day the expulsion of Kim Yong Sam was unilaterally approved at a closed-door meeting attended by only ruling camp members and guarded by around 500 policemen. Any explanation on his ouster from the "parliament" was not made.

This is an unprecedented fascist move in the world's constitutional history.

The high-handed action by the Pak Jung Hi junta was prompted by the strong anti-"government" stance of the Kim Yong Sam-led NDP since its May convention and its coalescence with dissident forces. The NDP is now in the forefront of the struggle for democracy.

Since its strong showing in last general elections the opposition forces and Kim Yong Sam have been a thorn in the side of the Pak junta. The NDP won 32.8% of the popular vote compared with 31.7% of the ruling party. The election returns revealed a strong disaffection of the popular masses about the continued "*yusin*" system.

Kim Yong Sam was elected NDP president at the May party convention, defeating Li Chol Sung, the pro-"*yusin*" candidate.

The newly-elected leader made clear that he would step up the struggle against the dictatorial rule. He also vowed to fight for the restoration of democratic freedoms. In his speeches, he committed to open his party to all the dissident groups. Since he won the post of the NDP leader, Kim Yong Sam has followed the policy of a full-scale confrontation with the Pak junta. Appointing dissident leaders—ex-"president" Yun Po Son and ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung—as party's advisers, he sought cooperation with democratic forces. He also touched upon the most sensitive issues such as the reunification with the north, which is a "crime" to discuss openly under the present "*yusin*" constitution."

On June 11 less than two weeks after his inauguration, he gave a speech at, the Seoul foreign correspondents club. In his speech entitled "Opening a New Age Where the People Become the Makers of History," he took issue with Pak Jung Hi's failure to achieve substantial progress toward the reunification of the country during his 18-year rule. He charged Pak Jung Hi with monopolizing the reunification talks with the north. The Pak junta excludes from the reunification debate all the Opposition parties and public organizations that represent the south Korean population. He called for the inclusion of the opposition representatives in negotiation with Pyongyang.

The outspoken leader said that as a leader of an Opposition party he was ready to meet with officials of the north for a peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, at any time and in any place.

In his first speech before the "national assembly" in July he touched upon the "constitutional reform," to attack on the "*yusin* constitution" promulgated by Pak Jung Hi in 1972 to strengthen his rule. Under the "constitution" direct "presidential" election is prohibited and Pak Jung Hi is empowered to appoint one-third of the "national assemblymen." He proposed the "parliament" to form a "committee for a constitutional revision." He urged the invalidation of "emergency measure No. 9" which forbids criticism of the "constitution" and made a sharp criticism of the Pak junta on economic policy, human rights violations and other domestic and external issues. He boldly demanded Pak step down from his post.

While firmly keeping his anti-Establishment stance, the NDP leader has served as a rallying point for all dissident forces.

He went out of his way to strengthen cooperation with growing labor movement. In August, he associated himself with the struggle of the 200 factory girls of the Y.H. Trading Company, when they held a sit-in at the NDP headquarters. The NDP conducted a party-sponsored memorial service for Kim Gyong Suk, a girl worker, who was killed in a police raid, and did its efforts to negotiate with the authorities for their acceptance of the female workers' justifiable demands. The armed police attack on the NDP headquarters where the female workers held sit-in was in effect a crackdown on the NDP itself.

The NDP now started a sit-in at its headquarters and it continued 18 days. The NDP's strong anti-"government" stance was supported by the No. 2 Opposition Democratic Unification Party. Members of the DUP joined in the sit-in at the NDP head office. On Aug. 27, the two parties announced they agreed to merge.

However, the Pak junta, being embarrassed by the NDP's firm anti-Establishment stance, attempted to undermine the NDP from within. The first attack came on Sep. 8. On that day the Seoul Civil Court ordered the suspension of the authority of Kim as NDP president and appointed NDP floor leader Chong Uk Kap as acting president. The injunction was sought by three members of the NDP, the cat's paws of the Pak junta. On the other hand the chief secretary of Kim Yong Sam was arrested on charges of distributing a white paper on the Y.H. incident.

Immediately responding to the illegal court injunction, President Kim asserted that no civil court had the authority to sack an opposition party leader. He claimed that the injunction was a politically-inspired move to remove him from the NDP presidency.

These remarks were made on Sep. 1 at the news conference held at the NDP headquarters. He sharply criticized the present "regime." He said that only a handful of privileged circles want Pak to remain in power, but an absolute majority of the population demands Pak's resignation.

He demanded that Pak Jung Hi resign, otherwise he would wage a nation wide campaign for restoration of democracy and downfall of the dictator. He directly called on the military to serve not a specific political power but the people and the country. The dissident leaders expressed their support for him. Yun Po Son and Kim Dae Jung, co-chairmen of the National Federation for Democracy and Reunification made public a statement on Sep. 28 and committed to stage an anti-Pak drive in coopeartion with the NDP.

In the interview with a New York Times reporter, published Sep. 16, the outspoken NDP leader called on the U.S. president to end support for the "minority regime" of Pak Jung Hi. He referred to the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops in south Korea as U.S. interference in the internal affairs.

The anti-Pak forces have been strengthened in defiance of the harsh suppression of the authorities.

NDP leader Kim Yong Sam Oct. 4 issued a statement in protest against his expulsion from the "national assembly."

Unwarranted Trials

Puppet prosecution demanded on Sep. 25 a death sentence to Lim Dong Gyu, secretary-general of Koryo University's labor affairs research center in Seoul on charges of espionage and violation of national security.

The labor affairs expert, Lim and other 6 south Koreans were tried by the puppet Seoul district court.

They allegedly rebuilt underground organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, and attempted to overthrow the puppet government.

Puppet prosecution also demanded life imprisonment of Chi Jong Kwan, south Korean photographer from Japan, who worked for the Gamma Press and Camera Press, 7-5 years prison terms of the others.

The Pak Jung Hi junta framed up the so-called north Korean spy ring case last April and arrested these 7 persons.

Lim Dong Gyu and Chi Jong Kwan were accused of leading a "north Korean spy ring." According to the puppet police authorities, the group had operated for Pyongyang to reorganize an underground north Korean political network in the south.

Chi Jong Kwan, a member of the Foreign Correspondents Club in Japan, was arrested when he arrived from Japan in Pusan last March with a correspondent of Swedish daily Svenska Dagbladet.

Earlier on Sep. 22, seven Christian activists were sentenced to prison terms, ranging from 7 to 1 and half years, and suspention of their citizenship for the same periods by the Seoul district court.

Among them were Li U Tae, secretary to the rural and society section of Christian Academy and Chong Chang Ryol of Hanyang University.

They were all members of the Korean Christian Academy and study and action group on labor, peasant and women's problems in south Korea. They were arrested from last March to April and had been charged with being involved in an "anti-national affair, the work of a communist group independent of north Korea."

Puppet prosecuters argued that they had had a copy of a book published in north Korea, saying that it constituted a violation of the anti-communist law in south Korea.

EDITORIAL

Stop Onslaught on Opposition, Step Down from Office

The south Korean ruling camp, protected by more than 500 plainclothesmen, voted to expel president Kim Yong Sam of the New Democratic Party from the "national assembly" at a closed-door meeting which was held without parliamentarians of opposition parties in a room inside the legislative body building.

The Pak Jung Hi junta ousted from the parliament the opposition party leader the Seoul civil court suspended from his duties as the president of the NDP on Sept. 8.

This is the first time in the 30-year history of south Korea that the head of an opposition party has been expelled from the parliament. It is unprecedented in the world that the expulsion of a parliamentarian was voted by only pro-"government" parliamentarians.

Kim Yong Sam's disqualification was attributed to his interview with a "New York Times" journalist where he said, "the Carter administration should stop support for the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime."

"The time has come for the United States to make a clear choice between a regime, increasingly alienated from the people, and the majority who aspire to democracy", Kim Yong Sam, the opposition leader, declared in an interview at his home on Sept. 16. He also said, "U.S. President Jimmy Carter gave a big present to Pak by coming here and boosting his prestige here. Carter's visit precisely encouraged Pak to strengthen oppression."

During his visit to Seoul from June 30 to July 1, President Carter vigorously supported the despotic Pak Jung Hi junta, promising to postpone the withdrawal of his troops and put south Korea under the U.S.'s nuclear umbrella.

There is no doubt that Carter's visit to Seoul helped strengthen the oppression of the people.

The Seoul authorities launched an onslaught on the No. 1 opposition party NDP which adopted at its last convention a line of removing Pak's despotic policy and restoring democracy. In a move revealing their hatred for the NDP's new posture, the ruling quarters mobilized on Aug. 11 over 2,000 riot police for an attack on the NDP headquarters where the female workers of the YH trading company was sitting. Then on Sept. 8 came Seoul civil court decision suspending President Kim Yong Sam and other NDP leaders. These steps, however, increased the public resistance to Pak's dictatorship.

President Kim Yong Sam on Sept. 10 appealed to the south Korean people and particularly soldiers to take an active part in a nation-wide campaign to overthrow the Pak junta.

In response, students at Seoul, Koryo, Yonse and Rihwa Women's universities began anti-"government" demonstrations and clashed with riot police. Such anti-"yusin" struggle is involving the workers, intellectuals and religionists.

The Pak junta, publicizing the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north", deny the people all democracy and freedoms under the pretext of maintaining the "security" of south Korea.

The south Korean people are disgruntled with the Pak junta as it has converted south Korea into a living hell in the earth facing serious economic crisis.

Pak's onslaught on the NDP now comes under strong fire from the peace-loving people all over the world.

All above-mentioned facts clearly show that the Pak junta is near its destruction.

As widely known to the world, the Pak Jung Hi junta is apparently surviving with the active backing of the U.S. and Japanese governments.

As President Kim Yong Sam demands, the U.S. must review its policy toward south Korea and stop support for the suppressive Seoul authorities.

The Japanese government must not comply with the U.S.'s aggressive policy towards Asia, looking straightly into the reality of south Korea.

The south Korean people cannot be freed from the miserable plights nor can Korean reunification, conducive to peace in Asia, be realized so long as Pak Jung Hi remains in office.

President Kim Yong Sam accused the Seoul authorities of illegally expelling him from the legislature at the press conference on Oct. 4, saying that his expulsion means not only individual unhappiness but a national desaster. He also expressed his indomitable fighting spirit to become a martyr for an anti-"government" campaign.

The NDP members, rank and file, are resolved to crush their president's ouster action with united strength. The Democratic Unification Party also decided to join in the NDP's anti-"government" campaign.

With no measures, can the Pak junta retrieve itself from a tight corner.

New Statesman on S. Korea

English weekly "New Statesman" dated Aug. 3 carried an article on the south Korean human rights situation. The story was contributed by Donald Kirk, ABC radio Tokyo correspondent.

It revealed that the U.S. human rights policy has worn off in south Korea and the freedom of the people is continuously restricted. It also touched upon the bad labor conditions.

Following is a full text of the article

U.S. Human Rights Policy Wears Off

THE GULITTER of the passage of America's highest-titled human rights advocate through a client state on the frontier of the 'free world' has worn off. South Korea's President Park Chung-Hee, jolted by President Carter's plea for human rights at a state banquet at the end of June, can relax in the certainty that nothing has changed in the American position. South Korean officials stonily refuse to comment on the list of 200 political prisoners whose release was demanded during Carter's visit by US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Instead they rejoice in the news that Carter has exchanged 'idealism' for 'pragmatism' and will leave America's 30,000 ground troops in place after having promised to withdraw them as recently as last Autumn.

Tae Wan-Won, the leader of a bloc of 77 assemblymen appointed by Park to the National Assembly, signalled the mood last week by saying flatly: 'Restrictions on freedom will continue'. Tae denied Park would life his infamous Emergency Decree 9, issued on 13 May 1975, outlawing criticism of Park or his Yushin 'reform' constitution, under which he had centralised his rule three years earlier.

The vendetta against critics in South Korea has intensified markedly since Carter's election on a platform calling for 'human' rights as a serious criterion in foreign relations. The main reason, as Tae's comments indicated, is that Park has more to fear now than ever before from urban workers and farmers increasingly dissatisfied with the price they have paid for South Korea's highly exaggerated economic boom. True, South Korea's gross national product last year reached $46 billion, but Korean economists have already scaled down their estimates for progress this year. The Government predicts a growth rate of eight per cent, down from earlier estimates of nine per cent, while the Federation of Korean industries puts it at somewhere between nil and 0.5 per cent.

For most Koreans, economic conditions were worse than those figures imply. Wages are going up by only 30 per cent a year while living costs are rising by more than 40 per cent with the sharpest increases in rent, food and fuel. Government planners have promised to slow down development, but economists and intellectuals outside the ruling elite believe they may have awakened too late to the dilemma. The Rev. Kim Kwan-Suk, General Secretary of the Korean National Council of Churches and one of Park's most formidable critics, warned of the danger two years ago—and paid the price with a six-month term in prison. 'Repressive measures will be increased', he predicted in a conversation with me, 'as the economy deteriorates'.

Similar to Iran's Pre-Revolutionary Days

COMPARISONS WITH Iran's prerevolutionary days are common currency here. Missionaries and clergymen, leaders of dissent from the period of Japanese rule before World War II, are encouraging movements for workers' rights despite all the government tries to do to prevent them. I attended a packed prayer meeting at which speakers defied plain-clothed security police and Korean Central Intelligence Agency operatives crowding the doors, and denounced the regime's efforts to smash the growing bond between clergy and workers.

The immediate cause for the meeting was the round-up by the KCIA in March of some 200 staff members and trainees of the Korean Christian Academy, financed by church groups in West Germany, Britain and Canada, for having discussed 'revolutionary' ideas in courses dealing with rural and labour leadership, and women's rights. As evidence, the KCIA said academy teachers had assigned books highlighting 'positive aspects of socialism'—among them histories of ideology and the Korean women's emancipation movement. In the end the prosecutor indicted six academy staff members and one professor. 'They beat them with sticks, they were naked', an academy official told me. 'They refuse to release them and their families are under house arrest.' The seven went on trial last week.

The authorities move with equal ferocity against signs of slowdowns or strikes, which are illegal. Company managers and government bureaucrats control the unions, which often cannot select their own representatives. The most notorious episode occurred at the Dong Il Textile factory in Inchon in February of last year when a woman connected to the Urban Industrial Mission, another church-supported workers' organisation, seemed likely to win election for president of the factory union.

On the day of the election a gang invaded the union headquarters carrying buckets of excrement. They smeared it all over the office, threw some at the female workers, called them whores and totally disrupted the election. Eight or ten policemen, asked beforehand to supervise the voting, laughed derisively—and did nothing. Subsequently workers fought police at least six times either at the plant or outside the courtrooms at which they were tried. Dong Il bosses dismissed 126 of them for refusing to sign loyalty pledges after a hunger strike. Six young women were sentenced to six months a piece for seizing a microphone at a mass religious service and shouting for the workers' right to organise, demonstrate and bargain.

The regime's concern has deepened with awareness that the Korean bubble could burst in a period of rising oil prices and increasing competition from other 'cheap labour markets', notably Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. Dong Il precipitated the latest phase in repression of social activists. Last September, police invaded a prayer meeting here, beating worshippers and ministers as they discussed the case. Torture techniques such as electric shocks and forced squatting with bars behind knees have been resumed after a brief hiatus.

Plight of Workers

THE CURRENT CRACKDOWN is the other side of the prosperity story that has become a stock feature in the Western press. Visiting journalists, often invited at Korean government expense and wined, dined and womanised at merry parties, usually overlook the plight of the Korean worker: he or she puts in six or seven days a week on a monotonous job with little or no chance of advancement, earning barely enough for food and rent for a tiny unbeated room, devoid of running water or toilet.

The workers themselves are understandably afraid to speak up, but several young women talked to me at one of the branches of the Urban Industrial Mission. All were earning between three and four dollars a day. All had been arrested previously but insisted on agitating for their rights. 'They do not give any kind of rest day', said one who had spent the last seven years labouring over a machine that spins and starches thread. 'There's no more Sundays off. That's a company rule. Our labour law says six days a week, but if I report to the Government, then I get into trouble'.

Another woman said she put in eight hours a day 'except Sundays when we work twelve hours.' She described her company as 'hell' compared to another from which she was fired for her efforts on behalf of co-workers. 'They're so strictly controlled, they say when you can go to the lavatory', she said. 'They use abusive language and slap people.' She laughed at the process of selecting union officials. 'One week we "voted" for a representative, but we did not know there was an "election." They just announced the winner.'

Leaders of the Urban Industrial Mission, like other opponents of the government, do not hide their misgivings over the implications of Carter's mission here. 'It is very dangerous,' said a Presbyterian Clergyman, the Reverend In Myung-Gin, jailed for seven months last year for delivering a sermon with biblical quotations about 'evil' in high places. The Reverend In's voice rose in intensity as he talked to me outside a small UIM office at which he counsels young workers. 'After Carter goes,' he said, 'many people worry—many will go to jail.'

The government managed to keep President Carter from the reality of 'Korean-style democracy' (a favourite phrase in government propaganda). As Kim Dae-Jung, Park's last political opponent, who won 45 per cent of the votes in the 1971 presidential election, remarked: 'America's leaders have not yet learned from Vietnam.'

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

S. Korean Economy in Crisis

The south Korean economy is now faced with a new round of inflation and recession.

Inflation is eating the south Koreans alive. A credit squeeze has started, jobs are hard to find, the "government" is cracking down on worker groups like the Urban Industrial Mission.

The people cannot but have cloudy expectations of what things will be like in the future as they know that there is little the "government" can do to put a break on the worsening economic situation.

Magazines and newspapers in the world are widely printing news stories on the deteriorating south Korean economy.

A U.S. magazine wrote: "Pak is on his back against the wall because of the failure of his economic policy."

"Shukan Post", a Japanese weekly magazine quoted a foreign reporter who has recently visited south Korea as saying that the south Korean economy will slip down to a total bankruptcy because of the worsening inflation and the stagnation of exports resulting from the world-wide economic crisis, mainly the oil crisis.

All this indicates the graveness of the aggravating south Korean economic situation.

Bankruptcy

Recently, south Korean companies, large and small, have begun to go bankrupt one after another.

Data released by the south Korean authorities show that in the first three months of this year 2,585 enterprises curtailed production, 458 suspended operation and 244 closed doors due to financial difficulties.

Of late, 85 percent of the entire enterprises hard up for the shortage of funds suspended business or are on the verge of closure.

Financial difficulties are also sweeping the comprador enterprises, the economic foothold of the Pak regime, to say nothing of minor enterprises.

In April, the Ryulsan Group which consisted of 14 enterprises and was one of the ten biggest financial combines in south Korea went bankrupt owing to financial difficulties.

In May, the Wonjin Rayon Co., one of the leading textile makers, was placed under bank control, with liabilities exceeding 40 billion won.

The Wonjin Rayon and its three subsidiary companies are to be auctioned.

The Ilsin Company went down with its bills amounting to 200 million won dishonored.

About that time, the Y.H. Industrial Company, a typical low-wage textile company, went virtually bankrupt as it was disqualified to open as a trading company.

It is also said that other big corporations such as the Hyongdae Group, the Hanguk Saengsa Group and the Taehan Chonson Group are on thin ice.

The fact that these big comprador companies are not safe from bankruptcy, bespeaks the seriousness of the economic difficulties south Korea faces.

There is no sign of a let up in the number of bankruptcies.

When big businesses are like that, small and medium companies are in a worsen situation.

The operation rate of minor enterprises has of late dropped 12.2 percent below that at the corresponding time last year.

The figures released by the south Korean authorities indicate that in this period more than 3,140 enterprises sharply curtailed operation and over 620 were closed down or suspended running.

Rising Unemployment

Shutdowns or suspension of business and low economic activity have inevitably resulted in a sharp rise in unemployment.

In the first half of the year 50,000 workers lost jobs due to the business difficulties and bankruptcy of enterprises and it is expected that in the latter half of the year 70,000 more will be rendered jobless in south Korea.

The Economic Planning Board estimates that the jobless rate will rise from 3.2 to 5.2 percent, a significant increase in south Korea with no unemployment insurance.

A south Korean paper deplored: "Depression of production, continued bankruptcy of enterprises, increase of the unemployed— This is the reality of south Korea today."

The sit-in struggle of the women workers of the Y.H. Industrial Company demanding jobs, illustrates the conditions of workers in south Korea today.

Skyrocketing Prices

Along with these problems, prices also going up all along the living.

In July, Pak Jung Hi pushed the panic button by announcing a 59 percent price hike in petroleum and a 35 percent jump in electricity rates.

The drastic price boost in oil has upped the prices of 40 oil products at an average rate of 48 percent.

The overnight raise of oil products prices by as much as 100 percent has resulted in making south Korea lose its competitive edge to lower-cost areas in Asia such as Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The "price hike" ceiling set at 10 percent for wholesale prices and 12 percent for retail prices at the beginning of the year by the Pak junta was topped in less than five months and the ceiling set again by them at 14-16 percent could not be kept for one month.

The actual price hike rate is far greater.

Recently a report of the World Bank noted that "actual prices are higher than official statistics" in south Korea.

An organization of south Korea said that the rise of all commodity prices in south Korea this year increased the living cost of the working people by as much as 45 percent in the first half of the year.

Entering the latter half of the year, the price zoom has become all the more uncontrollable.

Even the south Korean authorities cried that as of July 15, the wholesale prices went up by 37 percent in terms of the annual rate. The actual rate of price rise has surpassed 57 percent.

The skyrocketing prices have decreased the real income of the south Korean people by 23-24 percent at least this year.

Up until now, the south Korean consumers have been forced to live with recession accompanied by many rounds of price hikes, and have not allowed to complain about their starvation wages.

But the situation now is so grave that workers are beginning to openly criticize the failure of the "government" to do anything about their living.

Policy of Dependence On Foreign Countries

The economic crisis of south Korea is a product of Pak Jung Hi's dependent policy of economic subjugation.

Today the south Korean economy is dependent upon foreign countries, notably the United States and Japan, for most of raw materials, equipment and even consumer goods.

This has made south Korean economy totally defenceless against the world inflation.

The dollar crisis and the oil crisis of the capitalist world are accelerating the bankruptcy of south Korean industry. The restriction on import enforced in the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries for the defence of the dollar and protection of trade has made 26 enterprises among export clothing enterprises of south Korea suspend production or close doors and brought 11 enterprises to bankruptcy. And more than 500 minor enterprises which were reduced to contractors of comprador enterprises have gone under water or on the point of bankruptcy owing to the depression of export.

The drastic hike of the oil price by the south Korean authorities on July 10 on the order of the U.S. oil monopolies has dealt a heavy blow at the south Korean economy wholly dependent upon foreign countries.

A large number of south Korean enterprises are suffering from an acute shortage of funds and going bankrupt in groups because of the tight-money policy pursued by the south Korean authorities.

A survey of 422 enterprises all over south Korea recently carried out by a south Korean economic organization revealed that 85 percent of them had suspended operation or are on the verge of closing their doors owing to the shortage of funds.

This springs from the world-wide energy crisis, but more importantly from the tight money policy, followed by the "governmnet", aimed at saving only big and comprador companies.

South Korea's economic structure is such that there poor remain poor while the rich get richer.

A recent issue of the U.S. magazine "U.S. News and World Report" said that the annual inflation rate in south Korea was approaching 26 percent to be more than twice the original limit line set by the south Korean authorities.

Furthermore, South Korea's foreign trade deficit amounted to 2,876 million dollars in the first half of the year. This is over 670 million dollars greater than the figure in the whole of last year.

Seoul is also under pressure from Washington to spend more on defence and, the authorities announced a 37.6 percent increase in its military spending in FY 1980.

The south Korean people are becoming increasingly concerned about higher inflation, rising unemployment and a possible stagflation due to the failure of the economic policies of the Pak junta and to large hikes in the prices of imported oil.

"Economic hardships are hitting the south Korean people. Many farmers are deserting their villages and crowding into cities. Many business establishments are also on the brink of bankruptcy. I do not agree to any optimistic views foreigners have on the south Korean economy," said Kim Yong Sam, president of the major opposition New Democratic Party, who was recently expelled from the south Korean "national assembly" by pro-Pak lawmakers.

"International Covenants on Human Rights", Koreans Here (1)

The "International Covenants on Human Rights", which the last Japanese Diet ratified, came into effect on September 21.

We Korean residents in Japan can not but pay attention to the effectuation of the "International Covenants on Human Rights", as it is of great significance to the struggle of the Korean residents in Japan to ensure their democratic national rights and acquire new rights.

Japan's Ratification of "International Covenants on Human Rights"

The "International Covenants on Human Rights" and the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" are closely related to each other.

The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights", adopted at the U.N. General Assembly in 1948, declared the standards of human rights common to all the countries of the world. However, it has no legal binding force on the countries which ratified it.

Meanwhile, the "International Covenants on Human Rights", adopted at the U.N. General Assembly in 1966 and came into effect in 1976, has legal binding force on the countries which ratified it, as it is a treaty incorporating the ideas and human right articles of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

It also stipulates the right of nations to self-determination which is at the base of human rights, and guarantees foreigners' human rights, while the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" guarantees only individuals' human rights.

The "International Covenants on Human Rights" consists of three treaties, that is, the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" (A Covenant), the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights"(B Covenant) and the "Protocol on Selection of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."

The Japanese government ratified the A and B Covenants, but refused to ratify the protocol and reserved some human rights articles. The Japanese opposition parties lodged a strong protest against this.

As a result, the "Ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights" and the 7-point "Demand Resolution " to the government were passed through the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and through the Diet on May 5.

The "Demand Resolution" pointed out as follows:

To consider internal measures necessary for complete realization of the rights the "International Covenants on Human Rights" recognizes.

To consider measures necessary for guaranteeing foreigners' basic human rights, in accordance with the principles that all men are equal before law and that all the discriminations due to race, language or religion should be prohibited.

However, the Japanese authorities had avoided ratifying the covenants for a long time, under the pretext of a need for "coordination between the covenants and domestic law."

In the last Diet, the authorities said, "Even if we ratify the covenants right now, discrepancies will not arise between it and domestic law." This shows that they have no mind to adjust domestic law, contradictory to the covenants.

The Japanese government ratified the "International Covenants on Human Rights", not from the viewpoint of respect for human rights, but from the viewpoint of avoiding international criticism of Japan's violation of foreigners' human rights, with the "Tokyo Summit" approaching.

In their replies to parliamentary interpellations on the "Ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights", we can clearly understand that the Japanese authorities had no intention to renounce their discrimination policy against Korean residents in Japan.

However, the Japanese government as a party to it, cannot avoid its legal obligation to carry it out. Especially, they can never evade their moral responsibility for guaranteeing human rights for the Korean residents in Japan, from a historical viewpoint.

Japan Must Renounce Discrimination Policy Against Koreans Here

The Japanese government must stop its discrimination policy against Koreans here, now that it has become a party to it.

The Japanese government policy against Koreans here is characterized by the following points:

First of all, they have suppressed the Koreans here, regarding the problem of Korean residents here as "a problem of maintenance of public peace and order", while following its basic line of strengthen the assimilation of Koreans here.

Recently, the Japanese authorities have been bent on preparing a plan to suppress the Koreans here in "a state of emergency," by making efforts to cook up "emergency legislation" and establish an "agency for foreigners." The Japanese authorities try to carry out its assimilation policy aimed at the Koreans here in a more sophisticated way, offering quasi-"citizenship" as a bait.

Secondly, the Japanese authorities leave the Koreans here in a rightless state and call the basic rights they have gained through their own struggle "benevolent measures", and refuse their sacred rights.

In reality, the Japanese authorities have unlawfully violated Korean residents' freedom of social activities and association, by applying to them the "Anti-Subversive Activities Act," which provides for the government's "right to investigate spies."

The Japanese authorities have also trampled down the right to residence of Korean compatriots on the strength of the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" which provides for deportation of aliens from Japan and the "Special Law on Immigration and Emigration Control."

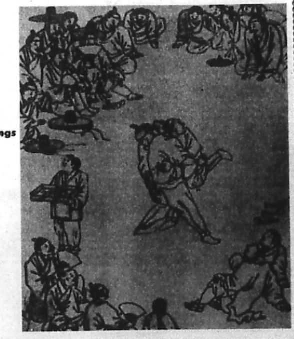
In addition, the Japanese authorities have violated the freedom of residence and activities of Koreans here, by fully utilizing its "Foreign Registration Card" system, which imposes various obligations and also "penalties" on foreigners (Koreans).

In social security, application for loans and the freedom of selecting jobs, Koreans have always been excluded from these rights because of the "article of nationality" which says "Applicants must be Japanese."

Thus, the Japanese authorities' act of rejecting in reality the rights of Korean residents means that they not only avoid their due moral responsibility for Koreans here but also violate the "International Covenants on Human Rights," which bans discrimination and human rights violation against foreigners.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings



"Wrestling"

By Kim Hong Do

(the 18th century)

Pyongyang Children Musicians in China

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe is now making a performance tour of China.

The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave a premiere at the Zhonghua Theatre in Shenyang, China, on the evening of September 21 to a warm acclaim of the audience, according to a Xinhua report.

It said:

Ranging from 8 to 14 years of age, the young artists have been selected from middle and primary schools in Pyongyang. They were trained at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

They gave a performance of songs and dances this evening which reflected the national character of Korea. They also sang Chinese songs to a warm welcome.

In the audience were Huang Gudong, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Second Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, leading members of the party and government of the province and of Shenyang City, as well as leading members and soldiers of the Shenyang Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

After its arrival in Shenyang, the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe of Korea was entertained at a reception given by the provincial and city revolutionary committees.

Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the C.C., C.P.C. and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Deng Yingchao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., C.P.C. and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, saw a song and dance performance given by the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe at a get-together arranged on October 1 in celebration of the national day of the People's Republic of China, according to Radio Beijing.

Prior to the performance, the party and state leaders of China Chairman Hua Guofeng, and Vice-Chairmen Li Xiannian and Deng Yingchao met Li Sang Tae, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art of the DPRK and head of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe, and deputy heads and many leading actors and actresses of the troupe and congratulated them on their successful performance tour of China.

While another Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe, left for Scandinávian countries on August 19, returned home on September 27 by special plane after visting Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

National Sports Championships Held

National championships were held from September 9 at stadiums and gymnasiums in Pyongyang and local areas in celebration of the 30th anniversary of Sports Day, according to a KCNA report.

Thirty-three men and women players set new national records in 22 events. In weightlifting contests, seven lifters broke old national records in seven events. And 16 players set new national records in five events in sea sports.

The national championship title was held by the Taedoksan sports team in football, the Amnokgang sports team in men's basketball, the Pyoogyang City sports team in women's basketball, the Amnokgang sports team in men's volleyball and the February 8 sports team in women's volleyball.

World Bulletin

- ● Stockbreeding is developing in Gansu Province, China. The province's livestock population had increased to 3,757,000 till the end of June this year. The number of sheep grew by 5.95 per cent as against the same period of last year.
- ● A biology centre of the Academy of Sciences of Czechoslovakia was built in southern Czechoslovakia.
- ● The Grenada Prime Minister in his recent speech referred to the foreign policy of his country.
- ● The Nigerian paper "The Punch" recently ran an article denouncing the neocolonialist policy of the imperialists.
- ● An agricultural and industrial complex is under construction in a city of Guinea-Bissau.
- ● A demonstration and a meeting were held in Nicaragua against the manoeuvres of reactionary forces to bar the course of the revolutionary change in the country.
- ● The question of strengthening regional economic cooperation and the situation of Africa and the world were discussed at recent talks of the heads of state of Togo, Niger and Upper Volta held recently in Lome.
- ● African countries rejected the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism at a regional forum on the cultural question held in the capital of Senegal.
- ● Mozambique nationalized a cotton company of capitalists who had fled abroad.
- ● A Zambian paper exposed Rhodesian racist clique's brutal suppression of the people.
- ● A Malagasy paper condemned the United States for reinforcing its military potential in the Indian Ocean.
- ● The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation in its recent statement demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Puerto Rico.
- ● Latin American countries supported the stand of the Panamanian Government on the Canal Zone.

(KCNA)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Sep. 24

* A delegation of the paper "Nepszabadsag," the organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Kovacs Denes, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by William Wilson, Labour Member of the House of Commons and Chairman of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* An Azerbaijan Judo team of the Soviet Union headed by Natig Kuliev arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Sep. 27

* A delegation of the Rome Opera Theatre, Italy, headed by Luca Di Schiena, its superintendent, Adib Toumbakji, director of the "Dar Dimashq" publishing house of Syria and his party arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Sep. 28

* Friendship matches between the combined youth Judo team of the DPRK and the Azerbaijan Judo team of the Soviet Union were held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. The matches ended 5:3 in favour of the host team.

* A Chinese movie delegation headed by Wang Lanxi, Vice-Minister of Culture, and the second Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Wang Zhixi, Vice-Director of the Departmental Affairs Bureau of the State Council of PRC, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* A delegation of the Taito Life Insurance Company of Japan headed by its President Masumura Takeshi, and a delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friednship in Sakaiminato City, Tottori Prefecture, Japan, headed by its Chairman Shimonishi Fumio arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Sep. 29

* A delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee left Pyongyang by plane to attend the First TV Festival of the Non-Aligned Countries scheduled in Yugoslavia.

Oct. 1

* A party workers delegation of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Ramon Estevez, a section chief of the Central Committee of the CCP, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Roxane Van West Charles, daughter of Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana who is leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana, and her husband arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A film delegation of the German Democratic Republic and a Hungarian Women's basketball team deplaned in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Brief Korean History (33)

Bourgeois Revolution of 1884

The *Kaehwa* (enlightenment) faction led by Kim Ok Kyun carried out a coup d'etat on December 4, 1884 to overthrow the reactionary regime of the conservative faction, taking advantage of a banquet arranged in honour of the inauguration of a postal service bureau, and dismissed the conservative ministers. This is called the *Kapsin* coup.

The *Kaehwa* faction and its supporters formed a new government and published a new political programme.

Article 1 of the programme rejected Ching's interference in Korea's domestic affairs which was a great obstacle to the development of a bourgeois civilization and declared that the payment of tributes to Ching had been abolished.

Article 2 stipulated the abolishment of the feudal system of social standing and the realization of bourgeois human rights and equality. Articles 3, 4 and 9 defined a series of problems relating future reforms of the feudal economic system to generate capitalist relations.

Article 7 declared the abolishment of the *Kyujanggak* (the organ keeping the documents written by kings, which had been the basis of the Min family's influence).

Article 5, 8 and 10 put an end to medieval trial and police systems and established bourgeois trial and police systems.

Article 11 abolished the feudal military system and established a modern military system.

Thus, the programme of the *Kaehwa* faction reflected the legal demand of the social, economic development of Korea at that time, and was consistent in its progressive content as it was intended to change all the fields including politics and culture, into bourgeois systems.

However, this political programme didn't completely punish the feudal state power, and provided for a constitutional monarchy. It failed to indicate the way to solve the land problem in a revolutionary way, urgently demanded by the peasants and in foreign policy, it did not lay down the principle of opposition to capitalist invasion. This makes the programme an incomplete one for a programme of a bourgeois revolution.

Although a bourgeois government was established, its basis was very weak.

Through the coup d'etat, some leaders of the conservative faction were punished, but its power was still strong.

The machinations of the conservative faction to win back power already started as soon as the new regime was established.

The Ching army of 1,500 at the request of conservative officials entered Korea and the Japanese army violated its avowed "support". Thus the government of the enlightenment group was short-lived.

In 1884, Kim Ok Kyun, leader of the bourgeois revolution went to Japan as an exile with some other leaders of the enlightenment group, resolved to rise again, but was assassinated later.

The bourgeois revolution of 1884 was of great significance to the history of revolutionary movements in Modern Korea.

The significance of the bourgeois revolution lies in the following points.

It paved the way for a full-scale anti-feudal, anti-invasion bourgeois movement.

It also accelerated Korea's capitalist development.

A series of bourgeois reforms and the revolution undermined the feudal system and quickened the development of capitalism. Therefore, capitalist relations continued to develop in Korea even after the failure of the bourgeois revolution.

The bourgeois revolution of 1884 proved to be a failure as it did not depend upon the revolutionary forces of the broad masses.

The *Kaehwa* (enlightenment) faction was unable to draw the peasants to its side, the basic force of the anti-feudal bourgeois revolution, because of its class restrictions. Therefore, it could not defend itself against the anti-revolutionary aggressive forces of Ching which entered Korea at the request of the conservative faction.

Thus, the bourgeois revolution of 1884 showed that a nation could not be independent and society could not develop, without driving away internal reactionary rulers and foreign invaders. (To be continued)

"How Wonderful the Magic Is!"

These two smiling pretty girls are members of the Juvenile Corps. They enjoyed seeing the wonderful magic art of Juche-type magicians in an outdoor stadium in Pyongyang. They are visiting the stadium on their way home from a school picnic.

Children in DPRK

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (3)

Potong-gang River

The Potong-gang River flows into Pyongyang City through the western pyongyang plains over a 18,000-meter distance.

The calmly flowing Potong-gang River is an artificial river.

Before the liberation, the former Potong-gang River caused floods after each long spell of rain. It was called the "river of grudge." In 1942 alone, about 2,000 hectares of farmlands were damaged, 1,500 farmers' houses were flooded and about 50,000 people suffered damage from floods.

After the liberation, in 1946, President Kim Il Sung suggested a project for the improvement of the Potong-gang River, after completing land reform in only twenty days. This was the first step to the President's grand plan for nature-remaking.

The President took the first shovel in this work. Following him, 3,000 Pyongyangites started breaking ground and pushing trucks together. That year, the swollen waters caused by a big flood, the most serious in 20 years, were stemmed and an earthed-up embankment, 50-odd-meter long and about 700,000-square meter wide, was completed. The project for the improvement of the river was completed in only 55 days. From then on, the course of the Potong-gang River was changed and the river began to flow into the Taedong-gang River.

Along the new Potong-gang River, several new streets were built such as Chollima Street, Pipa Street and Rakwon Street, and modern buildings were built along these streets.

There stand the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and the February 8 House of Culture.

Furthermore, a 9.2 meter-long canal was built where the former Potong-gang River had flowed. In the center the beautiful canal, a pleasure ground with an area of 300 hectares, was built. Hundreds of kinds of trees and flower plants are planted in the pleasure ground, attracting a great number of people in each season. Various recreation facilities are also found there such as an island, ponds, a zoo and a children's park.

The Korean people now call the Potong-gang River the "river of happiness."

(To be continued)

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